

the most favored of nations, and, not like China, Japan has the means to make it trouble some to any nation that violates a treaty with her. Japan will want a few years of peace when her present war closes, but she will be getting ready for the next war all the time, and she covets more territory. She would like a section of China, she wants the Philippine Islands. Her own country is crowded and she is land-hungry. She is, moreover, a fighting nation that all nations have learned to respect in the past fifteen months. But the first duty of the United States is to her own people, and if it is right to exclude the Japs, they will have to be excluded. As yet the evil is not great, but it is a cloud in the sky. We do not want any great host of Japanese in our country; the influx of the hordes from southern Europe ought to be checked, for the United States is not the almshouse and reform school for the whole earth.

This country needs more skilled laborers, it does not need any more untrained animals, simply that they come in the form of men and women.

With the race problem in the south, with the addition of a million to our people annually from the slums of Europe, with Asia's hundreds of millions waiting but for a chance to come; with the concentration of wealth in a few grasping hands, and with the trusts placing every man, woman and child under tribute; it is a clear case that the poor and unskilled hosts of our own country, will soon need help.

South America needs hundreds of millions of workers. Our country should plan the peaceable conquest of some portions of that vast domain by pushing railroad lines through it and opening its lands for tillers.

When a great stream becomes too furious in its flow, it is idle to try to dam it; all that can be done is to draw its surplus floods away through new channels.

The locomotive has been the evangel that has deemed the western half of our republic; it should be given new fields to redeem, and places should be opened where all the world's poor who want to work can find a field in which to exhaust their energies.

SEE TO THE HOODLUMS.

Two hoodlums held up a street car the other evening, took the money from the conductor; it was a wonder that he was not killed. When arraigned, the cheekier of the bandits claimed that what he did was merely a joke. We mention the matter because a hundred other such hoodlums are in a state of incubation in this city and will hatch out full-fledged highwaymen and thieves in the next very few years. And this city is no exception. It seems that every town in the country which is just big enough to put on the robes of city government is affected this same way. The rule of such places is to have too few policemen and courts that are easy to young offenders.

In this way the very worst criminals in the country are turned out 33 degree past masters in villainy. The chiefs of police in the great cities agree that the man hardest to grapple with is the country tough. By that they mean just such bandits as those who held up the street car the other night; those who grow up in small towns, begin as hoodlums and progress until they think they are invincible. For such there is nothing to do when an attempt is made to arrest them, except to kill them if they resist.

It is a clear case that Salt Lake needs more policemen and the special duty of the police is to see that hoodlumism is a thing that needs attention at all times, and when young men are committed on charges of felony, their age should not be held as a mitigating circumstance, for if a boy will go out of our public schools and become in a little while a terror to decent people, he cannot

be stopped too soon. It is idle to say he is young and thoughtless, for his act is a direct proof that his brain is depraved and he is not fit to be given a chance to prey upon his fellow men.

A learned doctor said the other day that when a man reaches sixty years, his usefulness is gone and he should be chloroformed. When a young hoodlum commits his first felony he should be chloroformed, for he is a public enemy.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

To show what the Utah Light & Railway company is doing in the interest of the people of this city one statement of fact will be a straw on which to frame an estimate. A family moved into the new apartment house on the corner of Tenth street and Canyon road. They used the city light one week, then the light was supplied by the new plant in the Emery-Holmes building. For the week the City Light company sent a bill of \$7. Since then the lights per month supplied by the new power plant have been \$1.90. That is with a steam plant to generate electricity the owners are able to give light for a month for \$1.90 while the same light generated by the water that flows free down the canyon costs \$7 per week. And the light generated by steam is clear and bright and what it is represented to be, the other is at least 35 per cent under the advertised standard.

No wonder the Light & Railway company of late been placing an exaggerated estimate on the value of the water power which formerly it

thought so little of that it permitted the title to lapse through failure to appropriate it. There is a villainous beef trust that is squeezing the life out of the people, but the monthly meat bill to a family in a well lighted home in Salt Lake is less than the light bill. And yet we are told that this light company, in connection with the street car company, should have a franchise which would place a mortgage on two generations of people not yet born, because of their efforts to serve the Salt Lake public.

It was told of the old Central Pacific Railroad company that the directors never, at their meetings discussed what would be a fair rate, but rather how much could be laid on and still keep the people from tearing up their tracks. The big power and light combine here seem to be putting that rule in practice with a vengeance.

LONGER LIVES.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have, in the past forty years, in the United States, decreased 50 per cent. The chief cause of the decrease has been through improved sanitary work; the keeping of premises clean, the draining of low lands, swamps and stagnant pools. Another thing that has greatly assisted has been the breathing of more pure air, the ventilation of houses by the introduction of fresh air constantly in a way not to cause drafts, and the better quality and cooking of the food eaten. As a sample men out on their farms forty years ago had their wells and cesspools not far apart, and the food they ate was mostly raised on the farm. As a

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